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GEN. GONZALES PRESIDENT NO. 3 FOR MEXICO

Proclaims Himself the Provisional Executive and Appoints a Cabinet.

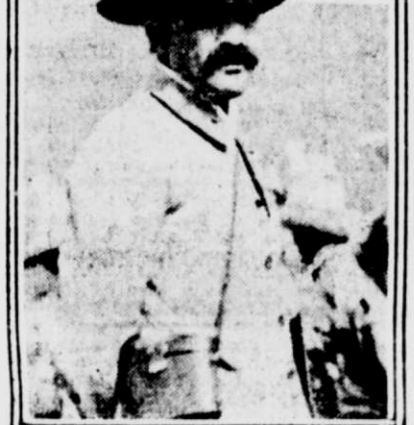
HIS ACTION FURTHER MUDDLES SITUATION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—A new aspirant for Presidential honors in Mexico was added to the list to-day upon the receipt of advice that Gen. Pablo Gonzales, one of Carranza's divisional chiefs, has proclaimed himself provisional President of Mexico and has named a Cabinet.

This report received officially here comes from Queretaro, where Gen. Gutierrez, the Aguascalientes convention's choice for President, has established himself. According to this information Gen. Gonzales is at Pachuca, with his forces, said to number about 8,000 men. Pachuca is about fifty miles north of Mexico city.

Gen. Gonzales's action causes no surprise here, as it has for some time been suspected that he was nursing ambitions to manipulate the present confusion in Mexico so that he might himself become President.

During Carranza's struggle with the Aguascalientes convention Gen. Gonzales was his chief supporter, and having established with his troops at



Gen. Pablo Gonzales.

Queretaro was looked upon as the strongest obstacle in the way of the advance of the convention forces on Mexico city.

Carranza's Suggestion.

That his devotion to Carranza was not entirely disinterested was more clearly indicated when Carranza in one of his many communications to the convention regarding its demand that he resign said that he would be willing to turn over the supreme authority to some General known to himself and suggested that Gen. Pablo Gonzales would fill the bill very well. This suggestion was never considered by the convention.

Soon after that Gonzales withdrew from Queretaro in the face of the advance of Villa and his troops and his whereabouts have not been known since. The mystery is now solved, it is believed, with the announcement that he has proclaimed himself provisional President.

While it is doubted if he will attempt to take Mexico city at present, it is admitted that Gen. Gonzales, with his present force, can make himself a most disturbing factor in the situation and perhaps frustrate all the plans of either Villa, Zapata or Carranza so long as he holds his present strong position.

For a Joint Entry.

According to joint State Department advice negotiations are under way now between the convention leaders and Zapata for a joint entry into Mexico city. While there are here of the opinion that these negotiations are friendly and that Zapata is really willing to cooperate with Villa nothing definite is known of them.

According to latest reports Villa is at Tula with his cavalry, Gen. Angeles is within twenty miles of Mexico city with the infantry and artillery, while Zapata is near by at some point not mentioned.

Villa is reported to have declared that he is fully prepared to cooperate with Zapata and will not seek to take away from him the control of Mexico city as long as the Zapatistas preserve good order and prevent executions of civilians.

Should the Zapatistas fail to preserve good order in Mexico city, however, Villa is understood to have said that he would undertake to advance on the capital with all his available forces and take it away from them.

Further trouble is threatened at Tampico, according to advice received here. It is expected that a repetition of the conditions existing when Huerta held the city against the attacks of Constitutionalists is about to ensue.

Cabrero, who is supposed to be holding Tampico under Gen. Pablo Gonzales, has informed Gen. Gutierrez of his adherence to the convention, thus indicating that Tampico merely awaited the arrival of the convention forces to take possession of it.

Carranza, on the other hand, is attempting to gain control of Tampico and according to authoritative advice from Vera Cruz is sending 2,000 troops from there to take Tampico. Cabrero is said to have at Tampico less than 1,000 soldiers, so that should the Carranza troops decide to make an attack before the arrival of Villa's forces from San Luis Potosi they would stand a good chance of capturing the city.

Carranza is also said to have determined to hold Guaymas on the west coast. He has named Gen. Turbe Governor of the city and the latter is reported to have decided to force the coast to Guaymas to hold it for Carranza if possible.

Further good order exists both at Mexico city and Vera Cruz, according to State Department advice. Consul Shuman is

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ASK PURPOSE OF BRYAN VISIT.

French Newspaper Carries About Reported Trip of Secretary.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—La Liberté asks editorially if any information is to be attached to the rumor that Secretary of State Bryan is about to visit Rome on an official mission.

The journal asks what the object of such a mission would be and if it is in any way connected with the early replacing of Count Berchtold, head of the Austro-Hungarian Ministry, by Count Louis Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, who recently visited the Kaiser.

Mr. Bryan denied early last week the report that he is going to Rome on an official mission.

BRYAN NEARLY HUGGED.

A Long Lost Woman Cousin Greets Him After His Speech.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—After Secretary Bryan finished his address on "War" in the Auditorium to-day a small woman hurried to the platform.

"Oh, Mr. Bryan," she exclaimed, "I'm your cousin. Don't you know me? My name is Miss Lowe. I'm a long lost cousin."

The Secretary confessed that he had never heard of her.

"But it's true. I'm just going to hug you."

She reached out to clasp the Secretary about the neck, but he deftly dodged.

"The relationship which has been better established," he expostulated.

200 WAR PLANES ORDERED HERE.

New Haven Company Machines to Weigh 4,000 Pounds Each.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 29.—The Mayo Radiator Company of New Haven, which has a large factory on Dixwell avenue, has just finished building the first of two hundred aeroplanes which are to be sent abroad for use by the European war, according to a report which has been verified by officials of the company.

No verification could be obtained of the report that the air craft are to be sold through the medium of a ship's company, to the British Government. The single air craft now completed has been constructed under the direction of its inventor, Virgilius J. Mayo, head of the Mayo company, and G. Oscar Voght, a Chicago aero engineer.

The new aeroplane, it is said, is of a heavy type, weighing 4,000 pounds, and is equipped with two motors, two propellers, and is capable of carrying six passengers at the rate of 120 miles an hour.

REDFORD, Nov. 29.—The Pierce-Arrow Motor Company of this city has received an order from the French Government for 200 five-ton trucks. The order amounts to about \$1,000,000. Part of the French order goes also to the White Motor Company of Cleveland, that company will make 200 five-ton trucks.

POMEROY GETS FIRST OUTING IN 18 YEARS

Life Prisoner Attends Chapel Services and Joins in Bible Reading.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Jesse Pomeroi, the noted "lifer" who has been in solitary confinement at the State prison for thirty-eight years, marched out into the open air to-day for the first time in eighteen years to attend chapel services.

It was his fifty-fifth birthday. The concession was due to a recommendation from the Prison Commission which has been seeking to ameliorate the severity of the man's punishment. Pomeroi was accompanied by a special guard who showed him to a seat in the rear of the chapel also from the other prisoners.

Assistant Chaplain Whitney conducted the service, his text being "I have given you an example." Pomeroi manifested great interest in the services, joining in the singing and in the Bible reading.

Pomeroi was sentenced to death for murdering two boys by torture. He was then 17 years old. His sentence was commuted because of his tender age to life imprisonment in solitary confinement.

TIPPERARY SONG BARRED.

Must Not Be Sung at Newport Naval Training Station.

NEWPORT, Nov. 29.—Taking the ground that it comes within the neutrality order of President Wilson, the marching song "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," sung by the sailors at the naval training station here by order of the executive officer, Lieutenant-Commander Frank Taylor Evans.

Singing by the apprentice seamen is always encouraged, and this song with its fine swing struck the fancy of the boys. The station band has also played the song.

Last Monday night at the weekly entertainment at the station it was sung by the boys with orchestra accompaniment. On Thanksgiving night during a vaudeville entertainment by professionals "Tipperary" was sung, the sailors joining in the chorus. The executive officer followed.

MONACO PRINCE PAYS \$30,000.

Discharges Part of Levy—Aviator Reports Chateau Unharmed.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—It is learned that the Prince of Monaco has paid \$30,000 to settle the levy placed by the Germans on his chateau at Sissone and on the town itself, and has promised to pay the remainder at the end of the war if the chateau is intact.

He sent an aviator friend to fly over the village during the week. The aviator reported that it was still untouched.

POTATO IN EUCHARIST WAFERS?

Clergy Warned to See That Flour Is Unmixed.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Despatches from Vienna say that the bishops have warned the clergy to ascertain personally whether the eucharistic wafers are made of pure wheat flour unmixed with potatoes.

The parish priests have been instructed to supervise the grinding of the wheat of which the wafers are made and not to use the ordinary flour used in bread making.

GERMANY PAYS LUXEMBURG \$375,000.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Germany has paid the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg an indemnity of 1,500,000 marks (\$375,000).

WILSON NAMES SETH LOW AS A STRIKE ARBITER

Ex-Mayor and Two Others Will Try to End Colorado Mining Strife.

MAY MARK A POLICY. PRESIDENT INTIMATES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—President Wilson named to-day a commission of three composed of Seth Low of New York, Charles W. Mills of Philadelphia and Patrick Gilday of Cleveland, Pa., a miner, to deal with the Colorado coal strike.

The announcement was accompanied by a statement from the President in which he expressed disappointment that the mine operators had rejected his proposals heretofore made for the settlement of the strike.

The President says he does not feel like withdrawing the troops from the scene of the disturbance without making some effort to bring about an amicable settlement, and he has accordingly named the commission to deal with the situation.

The President took this course without consultation with the operators. The statement follows:

"The strike of the miners in Colorado, which has now lasted twelve months, has attracted the attention of the whole country and has been accompanied by many distressing and tragic circumstances. The mediation of the government of the United States was offered early in the struggle, but the operators of the mines were unwilling to avail themselves of it or to act upon the suggestions made in the interest of peace by representatives of the Department of Labor authorized by statute to serve in this capacity."

"It became necessary, therefore, Federal troops to the district affected by the strike in order to preserve the peace, but their presence could do itself accomplish nothing, affirmative, and long waiting, therefore, and the disappointment of many hopes of accommodation, I ventured after taking counsel with representatives of the government who had been on the field and mediating the strike, to propose a plan of temporary settlement, to be put into operation for a period of three years, during which the miners and the operators should be permitted to have amicable consultation and adjustment between the mine operators and their employees pending agreement upon such terms and arrangements as might be made for the permanent satisfactory relations between them."

"The plan seemed to me obviously fair and equitable. The strike miners promptly accepted it, but the mine operators rejected it, saying in response to my earnest appeal that they objected to its most essential features, namely the proposed arrangement by which the miners might state their grievances through a committee and by which differences might be settled by reference to a commission appointed by the President of the United States."

"I think the country regretted their decision and was disappointed that they should have taken so uncompromising a position. I have waited and hoped for their attitude to change, but they have not. There will be none. And yet I do not feel that I am at liberty to do nothing in the presence of circumstances so serious and distressing."

"Merely to withdraw the Federal troops and leave the situation to clear and settle itself would seem to me to be doing something less than my duty after all that has occurred. I have therefore determined to appoint the commission contemplated in the plan of temporary settlement notwithstanding the rejection of that plan by the mine operators and thus at least to create the instrumentality by which the troubles and disputes may be amicably and honorably settled in the future. In the hope, the very earnest and sincere hope, that both parties may see it to be not merely to the interest of the country, but also a duty which they owe to the communities they serve, and to the nation itself, to make use of this instrumentality of peace and render strife of the kind which has threatened the peace and prosperity of the great State of Colorado a thing of the past, impossible of repetition so long as everything that is done is done in good faith and with the genuine purpose to do justice and observe every public as well as every private obligation."

Prize for Appointees.

"The Hon. Seth Low of New York, Mr. Charles W. Mills of Philadelphia and Mr. Patrick Gilday of Cleveland, Pa., a miner, to deal with the Colorado coal strike."

Mr. Gilday, who has been in the coal business for many years, has been much more generously and unselfishly consented, at my request, to serve as members of the commission. I owe to these gentlemen my own warm thanks not only, but I believe, the thanks of their fellow citizens throughout the country.

"They will place themselves at the service of all of the miners and the operators of the mines in Colorado in case controversy between them should in the future develop circumstances which would render mediation the obvious way of peace and just settlement."

C. W. MILLS AN OPERATOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—Charles W. Mills, who was appointed by President Wilson as one of the commissioners to try to settle the Colorado coal strike, is a member of the firm of Swayne & Mills of this city and principal owner of the Climax Coal Company. He has had much experience in dealing with strike troubles.

Last June he was appointed one of the two conciliators of the Westinghouse strike at Pittsburgh. The other was one of his members of the present committee, Patrick Gilday, president of the Second District of the United Mine Workers of America.

GERMAN DIPLOMAT IN PARIS.

Von Schwarzkoppen, Former Military Attache, Seen in Street.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—A French newspaper says that the Marquis de Maussac was stopped Saturday morning to find himself face to face near the Madeleine with Gen. von Schwarzkoppen, former military attache of the German Embassy in Paris, whose connection with the Dreyfus case will be recalled.

The Marquis and the General knew each other perfectly. The German disappeared rapidly up a side street.

GREEN STRIKE SCOTCH.

IN NON-REPRESENTABLE BOTTLES.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Ad.

GERMANS HELD IN TRENCHES, SAYS FRENCH

British Commander Tells of Forced Inactivity in the North.

BELIEVES BATTLE IS NEARING ITS END

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The War Office gave out to-night a long despatch, dated November 20, from Gen. Sir John French detailing the operations in Flanders.

The British commander says there are signs that the Ypres-Armentieres battle is possibly in its last stages. The enemy's fire, he says, has slackened considerably and their infantry attacks have practically ceased.

Gen. French discusses the situation early in October, when he became impressed with the necessity of bringing the greatest possible force to bear to support the Allies' northern flank, with a view to outflanking the enemy and compelling him to evacuate his positions, as the enemy's forces on the Aisne had been weakened by continued abortive, futile attacks. After paying a tribute to the effective cooperation of Gen. Joffre and his staff Gen. French continues:

"The great battle may be said to have commenced on October 11 when Gen. Gough's cavalry first came into contact with the enemy, who was holding the woods north of Bethune and the Aire Canal. These were cleared, after which our men joined hands with the sixth cavalry division in the neighborhood of Hazebrouck. Simultaneously the right of the second cavalry division connected with the left of the Second Corps after crossing the canal."

Gen. French then describes various linking operations, which were met by corresponding extensions of the German line, incidentally mentioning the difficult nature of the ground, which, being covered with mining works and factories and remarkable flat, makes effective artillery support most difficult.

"It was then the object," says Gen. French, "to get astride the La Bassée-Lille road, in the neighborhood of Ennui, and to threaten the flank and rear of the enemy's position on the high ground south of La Bassée."

"The position at La Bassée throughout the battle, held all at once, at capture by the British and the French."

On October 13 Gen. Smith-Dorrien had made some slight progress. The Dorsetshire regiment suffered losses. The British and the French, however, were able to maintain their hold. Gen. Sir Hubert Hamilton, commander of the Third Division, was killed on October 13, following day of the Third Division fought splendidly and, after crossing on planks the ditch, with which the country is intersected, drove the enemy from one trench position to another, and in the end, the Germans of the Estaires-La Bassée road great gallantry.

Gen. French says: "Henry Rawlinson, in the neighborhood of Ghent and Antwerp in protecting the withdrawal of the Belgian army in the middle of October, owing to the importance of holding all the ground won. This compelled Gen. Rawlinson to operate on a wide front, and he was able to do so because of the fact that no troops were available to reinforce him."

"The force of Gen. Rawlinson had to encounter very superior forces and rendered most gallant service. He showed great gallantry. Gen. Rawlinson's left flank was severely threatened on October 18. His force was not strong enough to capture Meunin and had to be reformed and the enemy remained in possession."

On October 19, Gen. French says, a question of vital importance arose. The enemy was greatly superior in strength on the left and north of Ypres, and the fourth cavalry corps were holding a much wider front than their numbers warranted.

"After considering these facts alone," says Gen. French, "it would have seemed wise to send the first corps to strengthen the line, but this would have left the country east and north of Ypres and the Ypres Canal open to a wide turning movement by the German force which was known to be in that region, while it was also known that the Germans were holding large reinforcements from the east, which could be opposed for several days only by two or three French cavalry divisions, some French territorial and the Belgian army."

"After their hard fighting the Belgians were not in condition to stand such an attack unsupported and unless substantial reinforcements could be offered to this Ypresed turning movement the allied flank must be turned and the Channel ports laid bare to the enemy. I judged that a successful movement of this kind would be fraught with such consequences that the risk of operating on so extended a front must be undertaken, and I directed Gen. Sir Douglas Haig to move with the first corps to the north of Ypres."

"From the best information at my disposal I judged that the considerable reinforcements which the enemy had undoubtedly brought up had been directed primarily on the left and against the second corps at La Bassée and that Gen. Haig would probably not be opposed north of Ypres by much more than the third reserve corps, which I knew had suffered considerably in previous operations, and perhaps one landwehr division."

Force Sent Against Bruges.

"On October 19 I instructed Gen. Haig to advance with the First Corps through Ypres to Thourout. The object was to capture Bruges subsequently and, if possible, to drive the enemy toward Ghent in case of an unforeseen situation arising in the enemy's position stronger than was anticipated he was to decide after passing Ypres, according to the situation, whether to attack the enemy lying to the north or to battle forces from the east."

Continued on Third Page.

Kaiser Joins Forces of Von Hindenburg in East

German War Office Says Russian Advances Near Lodz Have Been Checked and Successful Offensive Has Been Started.

ALLIES' ATTACKS NEAR YPRES BEATEN BACK

BERLIN, via Amsterdam and London, Nov. 29.—It was announced at military headquarters to-day that Emperor William is now with the German army in the east.

A despatch from Berlin last week said that the Emperor was soon to go to the German capital and would remain there some time. Previously his presence was reported on several occasions with the German armies in the west and in the east. It was also reported that he was in Antwerp on November 22.

GERMAN STATEMENT.

Attacks by Allies Near Ypres and Lens Are Repulsed.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The report of the German War Office to-day on the operations of the imperial troops in Belgium, France and in the eastern theatre of war was as follows:

This afternoon there is nothing to report from the armies in the west. Yesterday the attack of the enemy in the region southeast of Ypres and west of Lens was unsuccessful.

In the east the situation on the right bank of the Vistula remains unchanged. Russian advances in the region of Lodz were checked and were followed by successful counter attacks by our troops.

There is nothing of importance to report as regards the situation in South Poland.

LAUD VON HINDENBURG.

German Papers Heap Additional Honors on Leader in Poland.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 29.—In addition to promoting Gen. Paul von Hindenburg to the rank of Field Marshal and conferring upon him the Grand Cross of the Iron Cross, the Kaiser has raised Gen. Ludendorff to the rank of Lieutenant-General. Gen. Ludendorff is chief of staff for Field Marshal von Hindenburg and is credited here with a large responsibility for the splendid organization of the German army in the east.

The newspapers express pleasure over the promotion of Gen. von Hindenburg. The Berliner Tagblatt comments as follows:

"It is fitting that the first man to receive the rank since the death of Field Marshal Count von Schlieffen, the great

SEND DOLLS HERE AS LINGERIE MODELS

Paris Stenographers' Syndicate Conceives Idea to Aid Working Women.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—M. Renaudot of the staff of L'Homme gave to The Sun correspondent to-day details concerning a consignment of dolls which is aboard the French Line steamer Rochambeau under charge of Mlle. Goulet, the initial object of which has been guarded as a secret hitherto for fear the carrying out of the idea would be anticipated elsewhere.

Mlle. Goulet is a member of a syndicate of stenographers which, wishing to aid a workwomen's organization at which dresses and underwear were made for the women, had decided to send a consignment of dolls to the French capital, which is now working on another lot of dolls for England.

AMERICAN HELD AS SPY.

Edward Bright, Student at Göttingen, Germany, Appends for Help.

Edward Bright, an American citizen and formerly editor of the Rapier at Göttingen, was arrested in Göttingen, Germany, where he has lived and studied for nearly ten years. He is charged with being a spy, according to a letter received here by his wife.

He was imprisoned on October 17. Mr. Bright has appealed to the State Department to aid him in obtaining his release. Bright has been studying at Göttingen University, but when the war started he sent his wife and two sons to this city, where they have been living with Mrs. Bright's mother, at 172 West Fifty-eighth street. News of his arrest was sent here by a mail in their Göttingen home, and was later confirmed by a letter from a friend dated October 30, which said that Bright had appealed to the American Consul.

MOUNT FALLS; ISLAND SINKS.

Twenty-three Killed and Many Hurt in Ionian Group.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ATHENS, Nov. 29.—Twenty-three persons were killed and many others were injured or drowned when a portion of the Petukoula Mountain, on the island of Santa Maura, one of the Ionian group, collapsed and the sea inundated part of the island.

Holiday Gifts—Art. Calendars, etc., and "Standard" desks. Chas. E. Matthews, 31 E. 28th St., New York.

GERMANS BREAK THROUGH TRAP SET BY RUSSIA

Suffer Heavy Losses, but Continue to Fight Desperately Against Odds.

CZAR IS CONFIDENT OF FINAL SUCCESS

Petrograd Warns People to Disregard Extravagant Claims of Victory.

ADVANCE CLAIMED IN OFFICIAL REPORT

Kaiser's Troops Fall Back From Rzgow on Strykow, Says Statement.

SUMMARY OF THE WAR NEWS.

The Russian War Office, announcing that the development of the battles in Poland is favorable to the Russian arms, warns the public against accepting mere rumors of an overwhelming victory.

Berlin and Petrograd agree that the fighting continues with no decisive result achieved by either Marshal von Hindenburg or the Grand Duke Nicholas.

It is officially announced in Berlin that the Kaiser is now with the army in Poland.

The Russian official statement says the Germans have been compelled to retreat from some positions, and have suffered enormous losses, but are maintaining a stubborn resistance.

The German official announcement is that the situation is unchanged, that Russian advances near Lodz were checked and that German troops made successful counter attacks.

Newspaper correspondents in Petrograd report that the great battle in Poland is a seesaw, which produces alternate joy and depression in the Russian capital.

There was calm along the battle front in Belgium and France on Sunday, but on Saturday there was more general and violent fighting than for many days.

A despatch to the British War Office from Field Marshal Sir John Flanders from early in October until November 20, makes plain the enormous difficulties under which the allied armies operated and praises the gallantry and grit of the British and French soldiers.

Vienna says that the Austrian forces are continuing to advance in Serbia.

GERMANS FIGHTING AGAINST BIG ODDS

Russians Claim Successes, but Result Is in Doubt.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—There has undoubtedly been a change somewhat favorable to the Germans in the situation in Poland. The Russian General Staff, whose claims have always been moderate, and who have at no time asserted that a complete victory was gained over the German armies between the Vistula and the Warta, gives out information that the fighting is favorable to the Russians but that the Germans are making a stubborn resistance.

The following official report was issued by the Russian War Office in Petrograd to-night: